

Listing of the Claims

1. (Previously amended): A method of performing multiple operations on a memory device, comprising:
 - dividing the memory device into k partitions, wherein k is an integer greater than or equal to two;
 - performing code operations from m code partitions out of k total partitions, wherein m is an integer greater than or equal to one;
 - performing data operations from n data partitions out of k total partitions through low level functions accessed from the code partitions at approximately the same time as the code operations are performed from the m code partitions, wherein n is an integer greater than or equal to one; and
 - suspending the data operations of the n data partitions if a preempting operation is detected.
2. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the data partitions and the code partitions do not overlap each other in the memory device.
3. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the m code partitions and the n data partitions equal the k total partitions.
4. (Original): The method of claim 3, wherein each of the m code partitions are equal in size to each of the n data partitions.
5. (Original): The method of claim 3, wherein the m code partitions and the n data partitions are fixed in memory space.
6. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the memory device is a flash memory.

7. (Original): The method of claim 6, wherein the flash memory is a flash electrically erasable read only memory (EEPROM) array.
8. (Previously amended): An apparatus comprising:
- means for partitioning a memory device to a first plurality of partitions for storing code and a second plurality of partitions for storing data to enable multiple operations to be performed on the memory device at the same time;
 - means for setting each of the partitions to a status mode to track operations performed on the memory device; and
 - means for determining if a first requested operation has priority over a second requested operation.
9. (Original): The apparatus of claim 8, further comprising a means for saving a preempted operation before entering an interrupt routine.
10. (Previously amended): The apparatus of claim 8, further comprising a means for restoring a preempted operation following an interrupt routine.
11. (Previously amended): A memory array, comprising:
- a data partition;
 - a code partition;
 - a status mode to provide a partition status from the memory array if a task request is received by the data partition, wherein if the partition status is busy, an algorithm in the code partition determines whether the task request preempts an existing task;
 - a read mode to enable code and data to be read from the memory array; and
 - a write mode to enable data to be written to the memory array.

12. (Original): The memory array of claim 11, wherein the code is programmed into the memory array.

13. (Previously amended): The memory array of claim 11, wherein the write mode enables erase operations to be performed on data stored in the memory array.

14. (Original): The memory array of claim 11, wherein the memory array is a flash memory array.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Cancelled)

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Previously amended): An apparatus, comprising;

a memory device having a code partition and a data partition, wherein the code partition comprises a low level function that is performed on data stored in the data partition; and

a flag to indicate when a suspend operation has occurred.

20. (Previously amended): The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the low level function determines that a suspend operation has occurred if a requested second task of the data partition has a higher priority than a first task of the data partition.

21. (Original): The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the memory device is a flash memory.

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Previously amended): A method, comprising:

running a first operation of a first partition of a memory array;

running a first operation of a second partition of the memory array;

requesting a second operation to be performed on the second partition;

and

determining from the first operation of the first partition if the second operation of the second partition has a higher priority than the first operation of the second partition.

26. (Previously amended): The method of claim 25, further comprising:

suspending the first operation of the second partition if the second operation has a higher priority than the first operation.

27. (Previously amended): The method of claim 26, further comprising:

setting a flag to indicate that the first operation of the second partition must resume after the second operation is completed.

28. (Previously amended): The method of claim 26, further comprising:

running the second operation of the second partition.

29. (Previously amended): The method of claim 25, further comprising:

ignoring the request to perform the second operation of the second partition if the first operation has a higher priority than the second operation.